Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 53. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER 2781.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1858. VOL. 1, NO. 26.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY MEYERS & BENFORD,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Select Poetry.

THE LAND OF DREAMS.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

A mighty realm is the land of dreams,
With steeps that hang in the twilight sky,
And weltering oceans, and trailing streams,
That gleam where the dusky valleys lie.

But over its shadowy borders flow
Sweet rays from a world of endless morn,
And the nearest mountains catch the glow,
And flowers in the nearest fields are born.

The souls of the happy dead repair
From the lowest of flight to that bordering land;
And walk in the fairer glory there,
With the souls of the living, hand to hand.

One calm, sweet smile in that shadowy sphere,
From eyes that open on earth no more—
One warning word from a voice once dear—
How they ring in the memory o'er and o'er.

Far off from these hills that shine with the day,
And fields that bloom in the heavenly gales,
The land of dreams goes stretching away
To dimmer mountains and darker vales.

There lie the chambers of guilty delight;
There walk the spectres of hope and fear;
And soft low voices that float through the night,
Are whispering sin in the guileless ear.

Dear maid, in thy girlhood's opening hours,
Scarce weaned from the love of childhood's play,
The tears on whose cheeks are the opening flowers
That freshen the early bloom of May!

Thine eyes are closed, and over thy brow
Pass thoughtful shadows and joyous gleams,
And I know by the moving lips that now
Thy spirit strays in the land of dreams.

Light-hearted maiden, oh heed thy feet!
Oh, keep where that beam of paradise falls!
And only wander where thou mayest meet
The blessed ones from its shining walls.

So shalt thou come from the land of dreams
With love and peace to this world of strife,
And the light that over its border streams,
Shall lie on the path of thy daily life.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. WILLIAM F. PACKER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In appearing before you to enter upon my duties as Governor of the commonwealth, I consult my own inclinations in conforming to the usage which demands a popular address; and, in the first place, I gladly embrace this opportunity to return my profound and grateful thanks to the People of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their government. Their kindness will never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they have reposed in me ever be intentionally betrayed. Duty to them and to myself will require that the obligation which I have just taken to discharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed; and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much of responsibility: but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave character, or productive of vital injury to the public interests. I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conduct—that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration so long as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and honest motives—and I here engage, in this public and formal manner, to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed. With these aims constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the people.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—It will be my ardent desire to cultivate with you, as Representatives of the people, the most amicable relations, and to unite with you in the adoption of all such measures as the public good may require. The different branches of the government, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when all these parts move onward without jar, interference, or collision. Nevertheless, the distinct duties of the Executive, when duly and honestly performed, may occasion differences with the Legislature; but, in such case, it will be expedient to cultivate a spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disposal of such difference, or, at least, for mitigating the feelings of alienation to which they tend.

It is one of the duties of the Executive from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient: and under usage this is done by messages in writing, which are entered among the public records and remain a part of the official history of the State. I do not understand this as a power of dictating to the General Assembly the measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and suggesting power, in no respect trenching upon the just and proper jurisdiction of the legislative department of a free State. In short, it was never intended to give a legal control over the proceedings of the Representatives of the people in the enactment of laws. It is, therefore, a right of communication with them, which, while prudently and reasonably exercised, can give no just occasion for jealousy, objection, or complaint. The Executive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apprehend no difficulty in speaking with a respectful freedom even upon questions where an entire agreement of sentiment cannot be expected. But, there is another and more delicate power which pertains to the relations between the Legislative and Executive departments. By the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bills passed by the General Assembly, and most of the orders, resolutions and votes in which they may concur, are submitted to the Executive, and if disapproved by him can only be made valid by a vote of two-thirds of each House. This power of disapproval is among the most important duties of the Executive, and is constantly becoming more so, from the operation of obvious and natural causes. In my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the Executive to return for re-consideration every bill, order, resolution or vote, presented to him which he cannot approve—in other words, that the assent of his judgment and conscience shall be actually given to any measure before he permits it to take effect: unless, indeed, it be passed against his objection by a two-thirds vote. The words of the Constitution are "if he approve *he shall sign it*, but, if he shall not approve, *he shall return it* with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated." Words could not convey a power, and proscribe a duty in a more clear and definite form. It is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the deliberate and conscientious approval of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed it: unless the majorities afterwards given to it upon re-consideration in each House, shall be so decisive as to clearly indicate the wisdom of the measure. It is true that upon things trivial or indifferent, where no great interests are involved, nor constitutional principles in question, nor private rights assailed, considerations of expediency may be taken into account by the Executive; but certainly no substantial objection, whether of policy or of principle, can be waived by him in view of his oath to support the Constitution. Ten days (Sunday excluded,) are allowed the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or veto it, after which it will become a law without his signature, if not previously returned. The practice of my predecessors has been occasionally to permit bills to become laws by this limitation of time. They have taken effect in the entire absence of Executive action. But I believe this has only occurred where the Executive has found it impossible to form a positive opinion upon the measure—where, though not unobjectionable, it was trivial—or, where it was manifest that a veto would not cause its defeat. This Executive practice ought not to be extended, and the practice itself is open to question. For if the provision that bills neither signed nor returned within ten days, shall become laws, was intended as a guard against Executive abuse, in holding them an undue period, and not as a mode by which the Executive might cause them to take effect, without the responsibility of acting upon them, it would seem clear that the practice of holding them over for such purpose cannot be defended.

But the Legislature by its adjournment within ten days after the passage of a bill, may deprive the Executive of due time for considering it, and hence it is provided that in such case it shall become a law unless sent back within three days after the next meeting. In modern practice a large number of bills are usually sent to the Governor within a few days of the adjournment of the Legislature, which it is impossible for him to consider duly before the adjournment takes place. In fact many are sent to him in the very closing hours of the session. But it would seem plain that the Executive could reasonably ask in such case only the full constitutional period of ten days for forming his opinion, and that all bills he believes it his duty to approve shall be actually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such bills as he disapproves will be held over to be returned to the proper branch of the General Assembly within three days after their next meeting, according to the constitutional provision. This will properly dispose of all bills in his hands at the adjournment, unless indeed it be allowable to hold over bills and permit them to become laws without his action.

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the General Assembly, to be returned with the Executive disapproval. The Executive should not be subjected for long periods of time to the solicitations of those interested in bills, nor should he be subject to the imputations of indecision, or favoritism almost unavoidable in such cases. Nor is it right that he should have in his hands the means of influence which the holding open of his decision upon bills during a recess would confer. Besides a great wrong may be done to those interested in legislation, by continuing them for an undue period in uncertainty as to the fate of bills in which their rights, their property, or their business may be involved. These are evils which an Executive may obviate by settling his policy firmly in the outset of his administration. It would be well, also, for the Legislature to so shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bills to the Governor in the closing days or hours of a session.

Fellow Citizens:—Although it will not be expected that I should at this time discuss in detail the particular questions which will probably come before the government during my term, I desire briefly to give expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold, in their application to practical issues now pending. The currency of the State is in such a disordered condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers against future convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firmness, and the patriotism of the Representatives of the people in the Legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly hostile to the emission and circulation of small notes as a currency: to the increase of Banking capital under present arrangements: and to the issue of bank paper upon securties inadequate for their redemption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks operate, is objectionable. In the revision and amendment of our banking system, the public interests in my opinion demand the extension of the specie basis upon which issues are made: the suppression of the smaller denomination of notes heretofore allowed: thorough reports of the condition and business of banks with their frequent publications: additional security, (other than specie) to consist of the bonds of this State or of the United States, for the redemption of circulating notes, including in all cases proper individual liability of stockholders and directors, fitted for convenient and actual enforcement: with a supervisory and controlling power in some proper officer or department of the Government to restrain or suspend the action of banks in case of their violation or evasion of the law.

When a specie currency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a small denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State government shall be wholy separated from those of the banks: in other words, that the money transactions of the government both in its collections and disbursements shall be in the legal coin of the country. Whenever a practicable, convenient and efficient scheme for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis can be presented to me by the Representatives of the people, it will meet with a cheerful approval. There are difficulties in the case, however, far greater than those surmounted by the general government, in the establishment of its independent Treasury system: but the object being one of the first magnitude, and calculated to exercise a most salutary influence upon the action of the government, and upon the business of the banks and the people, it is well worthy of earnest consideration.

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good, however sincere, intelligent and earnest it may be, without the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in their flow by imaginary State lines, nor does it seem possible for a State altogether to prevent foreign notes from circulating within her borders, even by the most stringent enactments. We must, therefore, invoke our sister States to join with us in the repression of small paper, and in such other particulars of reform as require for complete success their co-operation. Meantime to the extent of our power let us exert ourselves to furnish our citizens with a safe and stable currency: to prevent future financial convulsions similar to that under which the community has for some time been struggling; and to relieve the government in its fiscal action from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embarrassments arising from dependence upon corporations of her own creation.

The people of Pennsylvania by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of Public Indebtedness, have imposed an imperative obligation upon their servants to practise economy, to limit expenditures, and to give their best efforts to the gradual but eventual extinguishment of the existing public debts. After eight years of experience under the sinking fund act of 1849, we find our public indebtedness but slightly diminished. The constitutional amendment just adopted demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the leading duties of my administration to see that that amendment is carried out both in its letter and its spirit. I cannot regard the reduction of the three mill tax on property made at the last regular session of the Legislature, otherwise than as inopportune: and doubtless existing financial embarrassments will for a time reduce the amount derived from other sources of revenue. Nor will any very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period. It will, therefore, be necessary for the State to husband her resources, and to increase her revenues as far as is possible, without oppression to any interest, in order to meet her current and necessary outlays, the demands of her creditors, and the positive obligation of the constitutional amendment.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during some years in relation to incorporations. They have been created upon no settled, uniform plan: are excessive in number; and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose. They have doubtless encouraged speculation, and in various ways contributed to the recent financial convulsion. Various and inconsistent provisions appear in acts establishing or extending the powers of corporate bodies of the same class and general character. The tax laws relating to them are in some confusion, and consequently taxes paid by them unequal, while some wholly escape any share of the public burdens. In brief, our system of incorporations has become so vast, diversified and difficult of comprehension, that no reasonable industry can master the whole subject, and understand precisely where we are and whither we are drifting. A thorough revision of our laws on this subject, and the establishment of general, uniform, regulations for each class of corporate bodies, with the avoidance, as far as possible, of special provisions for particular corporations, are reforms imperiously demanded by the public interests in which I shall heartily co-operate. I have no hostility to express against incorporations for proper objects beyond the power of individual means and skill; nor generally against legislative facilities for the application of labor and capital to the creation of wealth, where individual unprompted action will not go. But no one can assert that we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have been careful, consistent and just.

But, notwithstanding all topics of regret or criticism in our public career, (and which should bear their proper fruit in amendment and reform,) we may well be proud of this Pennsylvania of ours—of her people, her institutions and her laws. She has become great, prosperous and powerful: ranking among the first of the States: and her condition at home and character abroad bear testimony to her merits, and promise for her a distinguished future. Besides her agricultural resources, which are great and first in importance, she is capable of producing in untold quantities those two articles of prime necessity and universal use, Iron and Coal. Even in times of widespread financial calamity, when speculation and extravagance have done their worst to cripple the operations of capital, and stay the hand of labor in its useful toil, the leading interests of our State may be counted among the first to revive and to furnish a strong and reliable basis for the resumption of activity in all the channels of employment, and in all the operations of trade. That government would be unwise and blind which would administer the public affairs of this State, otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these great and capital interests.

From the earliest period of our history, it has been the policy of Pennsylvania to educate all her citizens; and at this time our institutions of learning and educational facilities are equal to those of any country. Our Common School system is justly distinguished as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this traditional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthen the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone before us.

While our domestic affairs and policy naturally will occupy most of the attention of our Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government. It is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with our sister States and to frown upon all attempts to sow among them feelings of alienation. We should exert our whole influence to keep the government of the Union in its true position, as the common agent of the states and the people, exercising high powers in trust for their advantage and welfare, and deriving all its powers from the written constitution which called it into being. At this time we have strong reason to confide in that Government, as we know that its administration is in safe, able and patriotic hands; and that it may be trusted to deal justly with all sections of the country.

Insubordination—an utter disregard and contempt of just and lawful authority—has heretofore produced difficulties in the Territories of Kansas and Utah, and, in the case of the latter, has now precipitated a state of armed hostility between the inhabitants and the General Government. In the former, the peaceful American remedy for the redress of political grievances, real or imaginary—the ballot box—has been for a long time abjured by a considerable portion of the population, and a struggle between legal authority and unlawful and irregular combinations continued down to the present period. Meantime, contributions of money and aid from the States, have kept up excitement and turbulence in the Territory, and enabled designing men there to inflame passions, which otherwise would long since have subsided.—The judgment and opinion of the country cannot be too strongly consolidated in favor of the laws, and against all who rise up to oppose them by unauthorized means. Nor can the excuse for resistance to the Territorial laws, and for failing to perform the duties of citizenship under them, that wrongs and frauds were perpetrated at elections, be admitted as a justification. Where elections are so frequent, and the rights of suffrage so liberal, as in this country, it is peculiarly the duty of a good citizen to obey existing authorities, and even objectionable laws, knowing that the former can be changed, and the latter modified or repealed, within a very brief period. And as to disputed elections, they must be decided by the proper legal authority, and not by individual citizens, or irregular self-constituted assemblages.

Insubordination to necessary and rightful authority, instigated and encouraged by unworthy men in the organized States, who desired that discord should continue, and were willing to contribute to that object, is the prolific fountain from which the troubles in Kansas have heretofore proceeded. It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that this conduct by a party in the territory should provoke an opposite party to many unjustifiable acts, and to much imprudent and unreasonable conduct. Thus extremes act and react upon each other, and when the laws are defied and individual action let loose, wrong, outrage and violence are necessary results.

The last phase of the Kansas question, which is upon the constitution framed by a Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the judgment of Congress, to which the power of admitting new States is confined by the constitution of the Union. The representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, will meet that question under all the responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oaths of office: and with full information upon matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgment. Events are constantly occurring in the territory which will afford matter for Congressional debate, and may affect the ultimate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory, should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped, that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention of Government, and the co operation of all good men. Frail indeed will be any structure reared for the regulation of society, and the promotion of man's true and substantial happiness, unless it stand upon a foundation more permanent than paper arrangements, or the fleeting impulses of the hour! The recognition of a Great Supreme Power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a people distinguished and prosperous, and give to Government duration and success. Sincerely imploring the Divine guidance in the performance of duty, I assume the post assigned me by the people, indulging the hope that at the termination of my service I shall enjoy the approval of my own conscience, and behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her hosition as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft, and proudly bearing untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

WM. F. PACKER.

"KEEP TO THE RIGHT."

What a text for a sermon! I wonder if the painter of these few words upon that rough board knew that he was going to be a street preacher, and to the wandering, wayward soul point the way. "All men are preachers," says a German proverb, "for ever pointing to others the way, but never walking therein themselves." Every man who paints upon a board, "keep to the right!" is a preacher, whatever his life may be. If this one command stood alone in the book called holy, it would be sufficient to guide to Heaven.

Keep to the right in the highway. No matter whether poverty in rags, or wealth in ermine, meet you, if you move steadily to the right, there will be no collision or jostling.—Keep to the right in life's highway. Never ask what saith law or custom: ask which is the right way, and zealously walk therein. Keep to the right, young man! Your happy home is on the right. Your beautiful sister is pressing her face to the window pane watching for your coming. She loves you with all the ardor of her poor young soul; go to her, and learn wisdom and purity. Your mother waits for you. She has whispered your name in sweet prayer—has asked good angels to lead you away from sin and temptation. Your good father, weary and worn, has gone to his dreams, saying as he went—"Would to heaven my child would keep to the right!"

Keep to the right, daughters of fashion!—Avoid the path marked out for you by soulless men and weak-minded women; it leads through thorny ways, to an early grave. Do not barter your glorious inheritance for glitter and gold. Do not waste the wealth of your large soul in the whirlpool of folly. To the right you will find true, brave hearts to welcome you into the field of earnest labor. There will you learn life's great lesson—its holy mission.

Keep to the right, faltering sister! Let not the syren song of the seducer lure you into the crowded path on the left—it leads to degradation. Robbers are in the way, who will steal your peace of soul, your angelic beauty, and your priceless purity.

True, the path to the right has few travelers: but the few are glorious souls. They have not bowed down to the golden gods of man's making: they have not borrowed the flimsy garb of virtue of the Lord, or masks from sham Christianity to serve his majesty the devil in. They have asked the nearest way to heaven, and are clearing a road that way.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.—The Nuns of the Holy Virgin, at Jerusalem, have purchased the ruins of the Prætorium on which Christ was sentenced. The Turkish government have sanctioned the purchase. The intention of the Nuns is to build near it a monastery, with a large wall, which is to include the ruins, which they intend to keep in their present state.

THAT MONSTER GUN.—The monster gun of the United States corvette Plymouth weighs 16,000 pounds avoirdupois. It is covered with a coating of vermillion and beeswax, and therefore has a red instead of the usual black appearance of a ship's gun. The heavy Dahlgren guns have two vents, which facilitate their rapid and safe firing. The weight of each shell they discharge is about 136 pounds, and that of each solid shot 174 pounds. The sound of the shell and shot, traversing a distance of three miles is lost in the enormous space which it traverses. One peculiarity of the Dahlgren gun is its enormous strength and thickness where the greatest force of the powder is expended. In experiments made to test the strength of these guns, one of them had been fired off nearly two thousand times, with a large proportion of shell shot, without bursting.

A BIG STORY AND A BIG MAN.

A correspondent of a Cairo (Ill.) paper gets off the following genuine specimen of big talking. It beats Davy Crocket:

John Waterbury, a brakesman on Tom Fay's train, is an original genius and a remarkable man: his weight is two hundred and eighty, raw-boned, with a dangerous spread in his stifle, broad shouldered, strong jawed, with a fist that has half horse-power. When they whistle down breaks, he brings up the train so sudden that it often breaks the coupling chains.—When he eats he takes enough for six men, and he drinks whiskey out of a quart cup, then knocks the landlord through a board fence or inside of a house if he wants any pay. He is under a five hundred dollar bond not to strike a man at Sandoval for fear of injuring the buildings, they being slightly built. His hair is as coarse as hay, and sticks up like the quills of a "fretful porcupine." It takes two table cloths to wipe his nose, and he generally feeds himself with a scoop-shovel and pitchfork. When he exerts himself in a trip, he accumulates 14 pounds and 6 ounces of dirt and lamp oil, and is not allowed to wash himself in any stream smaller than the Wabash, for fear of the cholera.

Once, when old Jenks cursed him, he turned in and whipped nineteen men out of revenge. He was to ride with his back to the car and let his toes stick out over the platform, it being too narrow for the length of his feet. His great toe looks like a sea-turtle's head, and his nose like a young robin held by the head with the big end down, brilliant and pitted like a ripe strawberry: his eyes have a twinkle of good humor and a fascination for the fair. The skin of his face lies in folds, like the skin of a rhinoceros; his teeth look like cogs in a mill wheel; he has to have his hat made to order, and when he loses it he wears a water bucket, with the bail under the chin. He will travel this summer, but can be seen for a few days at Sandoval free of charge.

He thinks he "dead heads" his living, but the company secretly pays Mr. Merrit a dollar a meal.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.—An individual sent for his physician, and after detailing the whole catalogue of his pains and aches, he deliberately summed up thus:

"Now, doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your good-for-nothing pills and worthless syrups and trash—they don't begin to touch the real difficulty. I wish you to strike the real cause of my ailment, if it is in your power to reach it."

"With all my heart," said the doctor, "it shall be done!" Then lifting his cane, with one blow he demolished a decanter of brandy that stood on the sideboard!

"There," said he, "drink only of heaven's distillery—pure rain water, and you won't need my syrups."

Guess doctors would be honest men if their patients would let them! Even so would priests, by the same rule: and lawyers, too—all become honest men, if a stupid world would let them. So much for cause and effect.—*Materials for Thinking.*

☞The other day as Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, were going to Charleston, the conductor of the cars made a fuss because they did not each have a ticket. The gentleman who had charge of them said they had always been carried on the ticket of a single passenger. The conductor replied that they were two persons, and occupied two seats; they must therefore pay two passages. "Very well," said the gentleman, "I will give the ticket to Chang, and you can put Eng off the cars." This brought the conductor to his senses, and he "knocked under."

☞A Shipbuilder was once asked what he thougot of Whitfield. "Think" he replied; "I tell you, sir, every Sunday that I go to my parish church, I can build a ship from stem to stern under the sermon: but, were it to save my soul, under Mr. Whitfield I could not lay a single plank."

☞A rather thick headed witness in the police court at St. Louis was asked the question whether the party accused "stood on the defensive." He innocently replied, "he stood on a bench."

☞"Can a body eat with these things?" asked an elderly lady who was handling a pair of artificial plates in a dental office, and admiring the fluency with which the dentist described them.

"My dear madam," responded the dentist, "mastication can be performed by them with a facility scarcely excelled by Nature herself."

"Yes, I know," replied the female; "but can a *body* eat with them?"

☞Stranger to a little boy—"Well my little boy aint you lost?"

Little boy stepping back and eyeing stranger—"Look here mister, dont be so familiar, if you please—I am not unprotected," laying his hand on a revolver, "just remember I am a gentleman."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Jan. 29, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, will be held in the Court House, on Monday evening of the coming Court week, February 8th, 1858. Turn out! Turn out!

Inaugural Address of Gov. Packer.

We commend to the perusal of our readers the "Inaugural Address" of our new Governor, which will be found on the first page of this issue of the *Gazette*. There is not a line of it which does not contain sound Democratic doctrine. The sentiments which it enunciates in regard to the leading questions of the day, are such as will meet with a hearty response from every Democrat in the State. On the subject of the Veto Power and the signing of bills by the Executive, the views of the Governor are especially to be commended. In the language of the "Address," "it is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the *deliberate* and *conscientious* approval of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed it; unless the majorities afterwards given it upon re-consideration in each House, shall be so decisive as to clearly indicate the wisdom of the measure."—The opposition to "small notes as a currency" and to the "increase of banking capital under present arrangements," expressed by the Governor, meets with our unqualified approbation, as it will with that of every Democrat who is loyal and true to the principles of his party. We hope the Legislature will at once act upon his suggestions in reference to this subject.—The Governor evinces a laudable determination to carry out the conststutional amendment lately adopted which "demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for the payment of the public debt." On this head he remarks very truly that "after eight years of experience under the sinking fund act of 1849, we find our public indebtedness but slightly diminished."—[This act, it will be remembered, is the "*Sinkin' Fund Act*" of which the Abolition Governor, Wm. F. Johnston, and his adherents once upon a time boasted so loudly.]—The declaration of the Governor, that "our system of incorporations has become so vast, diversified and difficult of comprehension, that no reasonable industry can master the whole subject and understand precisely where we are and whither we are drifting," should stimulate the legislature to "a thorough revision of our laws on this subject and the establishment of general, uniform regulations for each class of corporate bodies." The Governor refers briefly to the difficulties in Utah and Kansas, placing himself with regard to the latter, on the broad platform of the "*Will of the Majority ascertained according to Law*" long since occupied by his brother Democrat, James Buchanan. Indeed, as ardent supporters of the Kansas policy of President Buchanan, we could not have desired a stronger endorsement of that policy from Governor Packer than that given in his Inaugural Address. We presume that the Governor would not have made the Kansas question a topic of his Address, had not his late opponent, Mr. Wilmot, forced it upon the people of Pennsylvania as an issue, and thus caused a portion of them to look to the new Governor for some expression of opinion in regard to it. He, doubtless, therefore, considered it his duty to make known his views on that subject, hoping, perhaps, in so doing to aid in allaying the useless excitement which has sprung therefrom and which is at present so needlessly distracting the minds of the people. In speaking of the Federal Government, the Governor pays a high tribute to Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet. He says: "At this time we have strong reason to confide in that government, as we know that its administration is in safe, able and patriotic hands; and that it may be trusted to deal justly with all sections of the country."

The people of Pennsylvania need but read Governor Packer's "Address," to behold the wisdom of their choice in elevating him to the highest office in their gift. If the Legislature will make laws as honestly as the Governor will execute them, then we need not fear that in three years hence we shall "behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her position as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft, and proudly bearing, untarnished, her motto of 'Virtue, Liberty and Independence.'"

☞Mr. Buchanan's position on the question of admitting Kansas into the Union, is that occupied by every man who believes that Law and Order are necessary to the successful workings of a Republican Government. His opponents are in favor of continuing the reign of fanaticism and violence which has so long and so carelessly ravaged unhappy Kansas. There is not a Border Ruffian, whether of the "Blue Lodge," or the Beecher sort, that is not opposed to Mr. Buchanan's policy. Jim Lane is opposed to it. Stringfellow is opposed to it. All are opposed to it who are in favor of prolonging agitation and anarchy. The reason of this is obvious. *Mr. Buchanan is endeavoring to settle the Kansas difficulties—his opponents are striving for purposes of their own, to keep them unsettled.*

☞We hope that the Democracy of each and every township in the county, will have some of their number present at the meeting to be held on Monday evening of Court week, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Modest and Liberal.

The organ of the *Buzzard Clique*, which has been advocating for the last three, or four years, the principles (?) of those factions which would *persecute* the *white* man and *elevate* the *black*, in its last issue arrogates to itself the title of a *liberal newspaper!* Now we might object to this assumption on the part of the *Buzzard* as being rather immodest, but when we reflect upon the fact that he is so liberal as even to give the name to which he and his clique alone have any claim, to Democrats (styling them *niggers*) his magnanimity entirely overcomes us and we are compelled to acknowledge that he is as *liberal* a black-guard as ever went into a "*Buzzard Feast.*" The aforesaid organ *very* modestly claims to be a *news*-paper and one that publishes public documents no matter to what side of politics they may lean. Why, then, does it not publish the speeches of Senators Bigler, Green, Fitch, the letter of Judge Black and other papers of a similar political tone? Ay, there's the rub! They don't answer the purpose of making Black Republicans.

The *Buzzard* would like to have people think he publishes all kinds of party documents merely as matter of news. His wish might be gratified if the public were as blind as himself, or if no such person as H. Bucher Swoope had ever existed. But, as the case stands, he displays the same cloven foot which he exhibited in professing to support Fillmore whilst secretly working for Fremont. The public will not deny that the *Buzzard* is said to have been *liberal* in the campaign of 1856.

The *Gazette* says, that "the (Gov. Pollock) tickles the ears of the Know Nothings and throws a sop to the Abolitionists." Then he was after *you* with a long pole, Mr. Meyers, wasn't he?—*Organ of the Buzzard Clique.*

☞Not half as long a one as that with which H. Bucher Swoope last fall stirred up *your* rotten carcass, *Mr. Buzzard.*

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Many of our friends are, doubtless, expecting to be furnished with Patent Office Reports by our representative in Congress, Mr. Reilly. To such we would say, that Mr. Reilly's predecessor received all the Reports for 1856, and that, consequently, Mr. R. will not be able to furnish any during the present session of Congress, unless a resolution be passed by the House to print an additional number for the use of the members. Mr. Reilly will promptly send to his constituents whatever documents he may get.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The Democrats of Allegheny city at the late election held in that place, elected their candidate for Mayor, and also several of their candidates for councilmen. This is a great triumph, indeed, Allegheny having hitherto been an Abolition strong-hold. It seems that the more the Abolitionists agitate the Kansas question, the weaker they become. If they keep on in their present downward track till 1860, they'll not have a man left to run for President.

☞The Free State men of Kansas swept every thing before them at the election on the 4th inst. They carried two-thirds of the Legislature, their candidate for Governor and other state officers and elected their candidate for member of Congress. Therefore, all they must do in order to have every thing entirely their own way, is to be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, and that done, to have their State Legislature call a Constitutional Convention (if desired by their constituents) to alter or amend the existing constitution, or form a new one in accordance with the wishes of the sovereign people.

☞In order that there may be no excuse for complaint in any quarter, we will publish Mr. Douglas' speech on Kansas affairs, as soon as we can conveniently find room for it. Will the Abolitionists publish that of Mr. Bigler?

☞The present excellent Superintendent of Public Printing at Washington, in giving out the contracts for the paper to be used by the Government during the next year, awarded them at a saving of nearly $13,000 over last year!—So much for honesty in a public officer.

☞"That American Republican "Old Line Whig," DAVID HAY, signalized his advent in the House by voting for the *Locofoco candidate for Speaker.* Judas Iscariot, we believe, enjoyed an enviable reputation for integrity after he betrayed his master. If he did not, our Biblical readers will be able to correct us."

The above paragraph appeared in the "Herald and Whig" of last week, and we copy it more with the view of extending its circulation than from any other consideration. If David Hay did thus "signalize his advent in the House," what right have the editors of that paper to complain? Did Messrs. Scull & Ogle vote for David Hay? or did they do anything towards advancing his election? If they did neither, then Mr. Hay owes them nothing, and it is none of their business for whom he votes for Speaker. We take it that there is a good deal of downright impudence displayed in this announcement of the editors of that paper, and we think it will be properly appreciated by the many friends of David Hay in Somerset county. After the Black Republican leaders had done all that they could to get David Hay to decline being a candidate; after they endeavored to defeat his election by charging him with being "a loco-foco;" after they all voted "square up" against him, the organ of these Abolition leaders now comes in and calls him harsh names, because he has 'signalized' his integrity by standing true to the party that elected him. If the above fling of that paper denotes anything, it is that of intense hatred to the man who rode triumphantly into the Legislative halls over the broken and mangled limbs of his enemies. Long may he wave.—*Somerset Democrat.*

Horace Greeley at Church.—Mr. Greeley says the Chicago *Journal*, attended St. Paul's church on Sunday evening. One who sat near him says: He came in rather late—took a seat—put on his glasses—looked at the minister and at the pulpit—looked up at the ceiling—then took a glance at the audience on either side of him—leaned back in his seat, and—*went to sleep!*

—Duncan McBride, a well-known steamboat captain, of Rochester, N. Y., is dead.

Read!!

[From the Washington Union.]

A few days since we reverted to the first legal step taken by the people of Kansas to prepare it for admission into the Union as a State, and published in full the law submitting the question of convention or no convention to a vote of the people. That law was fair and just, and under it all persons, citizens of the United States, were entitled to vote. This vote, thus provided for, was taken at the election in October, 1856, at the time members of the legislature were chosen. There were two ways in which the people had a chance to express their wishes: first, by saying, through the ballot-box, whether a convention should be held, and their government altered; and, secondly, by electing members of the legislature, upon whom devolved the duty to call the convention in the event that a majority of the people desire it. No way could be devised better calculated to ascertain clearly the will of the people of Kansas on this matter.

We allude to this initiatory step thus briefly, in order to place in its proper connexion the annexed narrative of those subsequently taken to execute the law providing for the election of delegates to the convention. This narrative we find in a communication recently published in the St. Louis Republican, and it is also a complete reply to the *new fact* dwelt upon with so much emphasis by ex-Governor Walker, to invalidate the action of the Lecompton convention. Its correctness is certified to by the several gentlemen whose names are appended thereto, and up to this time it has not been controverted, that we are aware of, in any direction:

At the October election in 1856 a majority of *five thousand* votes were cast in favor of a convention, and at the session of the Kansas legislative assembly, which met on the second Monday of January last, [1857,] "all necessary provisions were made for" that convention. A law was passed taking for its basis the principles of the celebrated Toombs bill, which Senator Douglas helped to make, and for which he voted. It provided for the registry of all the legal voters of the Territory by the sheriff of each county and his deputies. The probate judges were required to hold courts or sessions in convenient parts of the counties, and add to the lists returned by the sheriffs any names accidentally or wrongfully omitted. It also provided that in cases where there was no probate judge, or he would not act, then the sheiriff should, and if there was no officer at all to perform the duties specified, then the people might petition the governor to appoint some one to carry out the law. The governor says that "fifteen counties" were entirely disfranchised, "and by no fault of their own." Let us see: In Franklin county, one of the "oldest organized," Esquire Yocum, probate judge, was driven away by the abolitionists, as was also Richard Goulding, sheriff of said county; each of these officers was threatened with death should they attempt to perform the duties conferred upon them by the registry law. Under the same circumstances, George Wilson, judge of probate for Anderson county, was prevented from executing the law. So with Allen county; Passmore Williams had to leave in order to save his life. J. J. Barker, probate judge of Breckinridge, being a free-State man, *refused to act. These four were the only organized counties not represented in the convention.* Why not represented? It was the fault of those who now complain, and "on their heads, and theirs alone, will rest the responsibility."

It is well to observe that of the nineteen counties spoken of as not represented, the census was not taken in four for the reasons stated; the other fifteen were, for civil purposes, attached to organized counties as follows:

Two, Richardson and Weller, to Shawnee.

Three, Madison, Butler, and Wise, to Breckinridge.

One, Coffee, to Anderson.

One, McGee, to Bourbon.

Six, Greenwood, Hunter, Dorn, Wilson, Woodson, and Gregory, to Allen.

One, Brown, to Doniphan.

One, Davis, to Riley.

The counties of Brown, Washington, Clay, and Dickinson were organized at the last session of the legislature; in the last-named three there were no inhabitants.

The registry law was executed, and voters were registered in the following counties; Johnson, Lykins, Lynn, Bourbon, Douglas, Shawnee, Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Nemeha, Calhoun, Marshall, and Riley.

It will thus be seen that the only counties really disfranchised were the four in which abolitionists would permit no registry to be taken; and it is an established fact that many factious people refused to tell their names, and otherwise obstructed the officers—some giving fictitious appellations, and others threatening the lives and property of census takers.

"These officers were political partisans," and they "refused or neglected to take any census or make any registry, and therefore they were entirely disfranchised, and could not, and did not give a single vote." Why did they not compel the officers to do their duty? It was possible; but if not, they could have petitioned the governor for redress. If the people of those counties could not and did not vote, it was a "fault of their own," and on "their heads, and theirs alone, will rest the responsibility."

* * * * *

From first to last, every opportunity has been given for an expression of the will of the majority; and now if the principles of a minority, as alleged, are to triumph in Kansas, by the neglect or factious opposition of the socalled majority, "on their heads, and theirs alone, will rest the responsibility."

H. CLAY PATE.

We concur in the foregoing:

George W. McKown, ex-member of the Lecompton convention.

Francis J. Marshall, democratic candidate for governor.

William G. Mathias, democratic candidate for lieutenant governor.

J. H. Danforth, ex-member of the Lecompton convention.

Blake Little, ex-member of the Lecompton convention.

Westport, January 4, 1858.

Beauties of Litigation.—The case of Joseph Bryant vs. Leander Warren, of Leicester, Mass., in which the matter in dispute was an acre of land, upon a title nearly one hundred years old, has occupied the court at Worcester for eight days past, and has finally resulted in a verdict of $150 for the plaintiff. This little matter has cost the disputants $2,000.

Brevities.

—Colonel Thomas H. Bradford died in Boone county, Missouri, on the 31st ult., in the 69th year of his age. Col. B. was a native of Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky in 1807, and settled in Scott county. He represented his county in both branches of the Legislature. In the war of 1812 he was attached to the Northwestern army, under General Harrison.

—Yah-hah-Toxica, a chief of the Seminole tribe, one of the delegation in transit to Florida, at the instance of the Government, to induce Billy Bowlegs to emigrate westward, died in New Orleans on the 10th of January. He was overtaken by sickness in the street and died there chanting his war-song, surrounded by a group of braves.

—In Missouri the attitude of the Territory of Utah toward the Federal Government has led to the formation of several volunteer military companies, and numerons requests have been made to the Governor for employment in the Utah service if volunteers are called for.

—Abraham Perry, a mechanic formerly of Boston, perished last week at Chicago, in a vacant lot, having been driven to insanity by loss of work and destitution. He leaves a wife and two children, to whom, it is said, he was a kind husband and father.

—On the 17th inst., Mr. Bartholomew McTomlin, a gentleman well known in Richmond, Va., was taken with apoplexy, while at his residence, on Church Hill, and died in a short time thereafter.

—Rev. John L. Leatherberry, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, died a few days since at Galesville, in Anne Arundel county, Md., after a short illness. He was highly esteemed as a Christian and a gentleman.

—Rev. David Finlay, of Georgia, died last week. He was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church in Montgomery, Ala.

—Spring flowers are in blossom in the gardens of Norfolk, Va.

—Crawford's equestrian statue of Washington at Richmond, Va., was on Thursday elevated to the top of the monument, in the presence of hundreds of spectators.

—Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, arrived at Havana on the 10th, in the steamer Black Warrior. He is suffering from disease of the brain.

—The Brazilian Government advertises for proposals for the construction of an immense theatre at Rio Janeiro, offering premiums of $10,000, $4,000, and $2,000, respectively, for the three best plans. The proposals are to be sent in within nine months from the 13th of November last.

—The Belfast (Me.) *Free Press* states that a company of volunteers is being formed in Camden, and will offer their services to the Government for the Utah expedition.

—Last Friday afternoon a young man named William Moses was drowned while skating on Sebago Pond, Maine, in company with several others. Moses skated into a hole and was drawn under the ice.

—A sword worn by Lieut. Col. Dupoister, a British officer, at the celebrated battle of King's Mountain, was presented to the Tennessee Historical Society, at its last meeting, by Captain Edmiston, of Davidson county.

—The Providence *Post* notices the fact that not a single murder has been committed in Rhode Island during the past year, notwithstanding capital punishment is abolished.

—Dr. Hall recommends, by way of prevention against taking cold, that persons going out of heated rooms should "keep their mouths shut." The caution may be very wise and judicious, but what *are* the ladies to do?

—The Sacramento *Times* says, in the course of a report of the proceedings at a public dinner, "The Mayor of the day, ladies, etc., were appropriately and elegantly drunk, and the party separated in fine cheer.

—Parker Sheldon, formerly a politician, and a rich man, at Gardiner, Me., is reduced to extreme poverty, and has been sold for support as a town pauper to the lowest bidder.

—Mr. Casey, the Treasurer of the United States, and his clerks, are engaged daily up to a late hour of the evening, in filling up treasury notes to meet the requisition upon the Treasury of the Government disbursing agents. The issue is principally of one hundred dollar notes, for one year from the 19th of January, at 3 per cent, interest.

—An order has been issued for additionally reinforcing the army at Utah by B and K companies, of the second regiment of Dragoons, now at Fort Leavenworth, and sixty-four enlisted men as Company A, engineer soldiers, with a company of organization.

—Bank reform has engaged the attention of the board of trade of Pittsburg, and that body adopted resolutions asking the Pennsylvania Legislature to restrict bank dividends to eight per cent., and the contingent funds to ten per cent., of the capital stock of those institutions.

—On Wednesday last, Jan. 13, a corn field was ploughed near New Bedford, (Mass.) the soil being perfectly pliable and the ploughing as easy as in the best season. Pansies are still in blossom, and the buds of the cherry tree have started a little in exposures.

—The daughter of a clergyman of Brstol, England, has returned home from India, widowed and terribly mutilated. The Sepoys cut out her tongue and inflicted other injuries.

—A cotemporary says he would rather have the seven years *itch* than publish Gov Pollock's message. "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

—Hon. John M. Bernheisel will not be unseated. In law, if every citizen in Utah were in rebellion it would not affect his right. Such, I believe, is the conclusion reached.

—An Inspector and a canvasser, elected last November, in one of the Wards of Brooklyn, both write their name thus, X.

The Married Man.—How is it that girls can always tell a married man from a single one? The fact is indisputable. The philosophy of it is beyond our ken. *Blackwood* says that "the fact of matrimony or bachelorship is written so legibly in a man's appearance, that no ingenuity can conceal it. Everywhere there is some inexplicable instinct that tells us whether an individual (whose name, fortune and circumstances are totally unknown) be, or be not, a married man. Whether it is a certain subdued look, such as that which characterizes the lions in a menagerie, and distinguishes them from the lords of the desert, we cannot tell; but that the truth is so, we positively affirm."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 8th day of February, 1858, at one o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 250 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lands of Joseph Barkman, Philip Snider and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of James Mountain.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 132 acres, more or less, about 18 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Samuel Weekly, John Zook, Christian Long and others, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the propty of Wm. Lowery.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land, containing 21 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of George W. Gump, Joseph Souser, James Ferguson and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of James Hughes.

ALSO—All defendant, Samuel A. Sleek, his right, title, interest and claim, in and to a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 15 acres clear and under fence—adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, Jacob Snider, John Wolf's heirs, Henry Hoover and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel A. Sleek.

ALSO—One lot of ground, in the Borough of Schellsburg, fronting 120 feet on Vine street, and extending back about 200 feet to land of A. B. Bunn, with a story and a half frame house and log stable thereon erected—adjoining public road on the east, and lot of Edward Garlinger on the west, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Palmer.

ALSO—One lot of ground, in the town of Hopewell, fronting 30 feet on Mifflin street and extending back 150 feet, with a two story plank house and smoke house thereon erected—adjoining lot of Barndollor, Lowry & Co., on the north, and lot of Henry K. Strong, on the south east—

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Hopewell, fronting about 150 feet on Wood Street, and about 120 feet on Broad Street, and extending back to mill-race, and lying three square, with three two story rough cast dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, shoemaker shop, and tin shop thereon erected.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in 30 acres of unimproved coal land, warranted in the name of John L. Grove—adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., the Hopewell Coal & Iron Company, and others.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved bottom land, known as the Adam Young tract, containing 25 acres more or less—adjoining the Juniata river on the north, and lands of John King's heirs on the east and west.

ALSO—All defendant, Thomas W. Horton's right, title, interest, and claim, in and to one tract of land called buck bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half plank house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Wm. Forrester on the west, and the Juniata river on the north, east and south.

ALSO—All defendant's interest, in and to three tracts of improved coal lands, warranted in the name of Thomas W. Horton and Jesse Grove, containing in all about 151 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of William Montgomery, now John Cessna, Esq., on the north and west, and lands of John Ford and others on the south, and lands of William Evans, on the east, and all the above described lands situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county except Buck Bottom, which is situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton.

ALSO—All the defendant, Robert Elliott, his interest in and to a tract of land containing 280 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and double log barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of Jacob Oster, John Oster and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Elliott.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Alfred Entrekin, John Savage and others, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Berkstresser.

ALSO—All defendant, Peter Barmond's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of unimproved ridge land, containing 11 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, James Rea, Watson's heirs and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Barmond.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan 15, '58. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A D 1857, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Shimer, late of Union township, dec'd, to wit: Isaac Shimer, Martha, intermarried with Henry Dell, residing in Blair county, Pa., Rachael, intermarried with Emanuel Keller, residing in the same county, David Shimer, residing in Wayne county, Ohio, Elizabeth Fickes, (widow) Frederick Shimer, Margaret, intermarried with Wermert Reininger, Hannah, intermarried with John Weyant, Peter Shimer, and Susan, intermarried with John Fickes, all residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and said county, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to the sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and the seal of said court at Bedford, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1857.

ATTEST: D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

WM. S. Fluke, Sheriff.

Jan 15, 1858.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an orphans' court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1857, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Growden, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, to wit: Jeremiah, George, Ellen, intermarried with Henry Hauger, Rebecca, and Priscilla, all residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraisd in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the orphans' court of Bedford county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By order of the Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand [L. S.] and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

Jan 15, '57.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned to whom was referred back the report on the account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of Abrm. Kerns, deceased, for the purpose of taking additional testimony—hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, 20th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN MOWER, Auditor.

Jan. 15 1858.

'Short Settlements make long Friends.'

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage which we have received from the public during our partnership—we respectfully announce to all whom it may concern, that the now existing partnership between us will soon be dissolved by mutual consent, and we earnestly desire all persons having accounts with us to settle the same immediately—and those against whom we hold notes now due, will please lift the same.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Jan 15, 1858.

REMOVAL.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS, RIBBONS AND MIL LINERY GOODS, Have removed from No. 45 South Second Street, to their new and elegant store, *No. 805 Chesnut St., one door above 8th,* where they will be pleased to see their friends and the trade generally. (jan15'58-1m.)

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, will take notice, that the following accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation, on Friday, the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, viz:

The account of James Carnell, administrator of the Estate of Elias Ritz, Esq., late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The final account of David Stoler, administrator of the Estate of John Stoler, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of William Overrocker, administrator of the Estate of Thomas Overrocker, late of Colerain Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, administrator of the Estate of Sophia Snider, who was administratrix of John Snider late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, administrator of the Estate of Sophia Snider, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Brumbaugh, administrator of the Estate of David Barley, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The guardianship account of Jno. B. Alexander of Wells Township, Fulton County, formerly of Broad-top Township Bedford County, guardian of Catherine Ready, now intermarried with William Lockard, Mary Ann Ready, Rosanna Ready, George Ready, John Ready, miner children of Alexander Ready, late of said Township, dec'd.

The final account of John Kinton, administrator of Elizabeth Kinton, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of David Walter, Executor of the last Will and testament of James Walter, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Dunkle, administrator of the Estate of Susan Dunkle, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of Ameria Wilson, Executor of the last Will and testament of John Wilson, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Charlotte L. Harmer, Executrix of the last Will and testament of Elwood Harmer, dec'd who was administrator of the Estate of Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of Fredrick Kauffman, Guardian of David, George and Susanna Keagy, minor children of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Francis Jordan, Esq., administrator of of the Estate of Samuel Cromweel, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Gideon Hitchew, administrator of the Estate of Charlet Zembrun, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

Register's Office, Jan. 15th 1858. } SAM'L H. TATE, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and John G. Hartley and A. J. Snively, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of February, (being the 8th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which you several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1858.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

LIST OF CAUSES,

Put down for trial at February Term, (2d Monday, 8th day,) 1858.

George Mullin	v J S Morrison's admr.
J S Morrison's adm'r.	" George Mullin,
Margaret Biddle,	" Henry Barley, et al.
Maria McEldowny,	" Sam'l Williams, et al.
Conrad Rohm,	" Solomon Diehl,
Dr G W Anderson's use,	" David Over,
Peter J Little,	" Jacob Strock,
E A Fockler,	" Jos Hardsock, et al.
A J Snively,	" Samuel Brown,
Same	" Wm Keefe,
James Cessna,	" Henry Miller et al.
Amos Willison,	" Jesse Dicken,
John Brideham,	" Mary Oyler, et al.
Eben Pennell,	" Abm. R. Craine, et al.
Joseph Gouden,	" Daniel Metzgar, et al.
Elizabeth Kelly,	" William Walsh,
D L Keagy's use	" Peter Morningstar et al.
Jesse Sleek,	" Wm Sleek,
Ludwick Fisher's adm'r.,	" John McCanles,
Burgess &c of Bedford bor.	" S M Barclay's adm'r.
Solomon Dicken, et al	" Margaret Elliott,
T & J King,	" John G Hartley,
Samuel Kreiger,	" Wm. Woy,
Michael Wheeling, et al.	" Philip Hoon, et al.
John Bowser,	" Samuel Whetstone,

Prothonotary's Office, Jan'y 15, 1858. } SAM'L H. TATE, Proth'y.

Notice to Collectors of Poor Tax.

ALL collectors of Poor Tax including those of 1857, are hereby notified to settle up their Duplicates; and those who do not square up by next February Court, excepting only the collectors for 1857, will have to abide by the consequences.

By order of Board of Poor Directors.

Jan. 15, 1857.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Job Mann, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jos. L. Morrison, dec'd—hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 21st January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN MOWER. Auditor.

Jan. 15, 1858.

JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec.4,'57.]

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"Whither are we drifting?—This is a question that is often asked the "dear people" by anxious politicians, but we propound it, now, to the "Clerk of the Weather" whose record of the last two months shows so many bright and sunshiny pages. We want to know whether we are "drifting" into the Southern latitudes, or whether the discussion of Kansas affairs has only temporarily frightened "grim-visaged Winter" from our shores. Has the "King of Frost" got the "panics" and have the *snow-banks* "suspended," too, like the other *banks*? Has old Boreas gone into *liquidation*, that we have so much rain and no snow, or has the growling of the "Wall Street bears" disturbed the equanimity of the Pole Star and thus brought us into a warmer climate? We want to know.

To be serious, the state of the weather during the last two months has been astonishingly mild and pleasant. We hear of the farmers in various parts of the State being engaged in ploughing for their Spring Crops. In Somerset County, where live the "Frosty sons of Thunder," who but rarely thaw out of their snow-banks before May, we hear that maple sugar is being made and that some of the farmers talk about sowing oats in a few days! In "little Fulton" where dwelt the "Thundering Sons of Frost" we saw ploughing done last week. In short the weather, so far, has been so extraordinarily summerish that we begin to despair of having any winter. We put our trust, however, in "Ground-hog-day." If *that* cannot turn the tide in favor of Old Icicles, then—"there is no use talking."

'Printers' News Letter.'—Chichester & Co., Philadelphia, have commenced the publication of a periodical under the above title, "the principal object of which is to present to printers and publishers valuable information, relative to the 'Art preservative of all arts,' together with all new inventions in the printing art, at as early a date as they can be obtained." The "News Letter" is a beautifully printed sheet & contains much that is of interest to *the craft*. It is published monthly at the rate of $1.00 per annum.

Encouraging to printers.—The "News Letter" has a little article under the foregoing head in which it is stated for the comfort of the poor sons of Faustus, that "Lord Stanhope was a printer; Franklin was a printer; Beranger, the great French poet, was a printer; Thiers, the renowned French historian, was a printer." And to make the ragged typo feel particularly good, the little article winds up as follows:

"——If a brilliant star
Were stricken from the dome of night,
A printer's press if planted there,
Would fill the vacuum to a hair,
And give, perhaps, a better light."

Now, this may be supposed to be very "encouraging to printers," but we know that it is not half so much so as plenty of new advance paying subscribers. If "outsiders" doubt this, let them "jump into" the publisher's harness and be convinced.

We invite the attention of our readers to Gettys' Ambrotype Gallery where now are being taken the most beautiful, life-like pictures we have ever seen. Mr. G. is an Artist of the first class, and as he is permanently located here, deserv s the patronage of all. Rooms in the Exchange Building nearly opposite the Post Office.

Public Documents, &c.—Hon. Wm. P. Schell, J. S. Africa and Theo. Snyder, Esqs., of the State Senate; Messrs. Hay and Castner, of the House, and D. J. Chapman, Esq., of Philadelphia, will accept our thanks for their kind attention in sending us many and valuable documents.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Congressional Directory for the first session of the Thirty Fifth Congress," from our attentive representative at Washington, Mr. Reilly, who will please accept our thanks for the same.

☞We ought to make a very liberal allowance in discussing the political issues of the day, for the fact that for more than thirty-five years we have had a species of political North and a political South. The habit of a great public is not unlike that of an individual. They have a way of coloring subjects very similar; a way of imbibing prejudices and prejudging cases almost the same. Let us apply these suggestions to the Kansas controversy. There is in reality in that controversy, as it now stands, not one element of the old slavery quarrel. It has dwindled down into a dispute about the construction of laws—whether the act of 1854 conferred sufficient authority upon the people to authorize them to frame a State government? whether delegates elected by the people for specific purposes are to be presumed to express the will of the latter? Some few men, who never forget and never learn anything, still *talk* about the slave oligarchy in connexion with Kansas affairs as old soldiers fight their battles over and over again; but in honest truth there is nothing of the slavery question left. There is not a county court in all this Union which is not called upon to decide questions, from month to month, of more practical importance than that which is involved in the territorial issue now before the country.—*Washington Union.*

NOTICE.—The following notice of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, is from the Evening Chronicle, published in Pittsburgh, Pa. If you have a Cough, go to Samuel Brown, Bedford, and at Colvin & Robison, Schellsburg, and buy a bottle.

From the Evening Chronicle.

KEYSER'S PECTORAL, a friend observes, is the next thing to health itself. We may here observe, as we mention no names, that this friend was out on election night, and anxious to hear the news from Maine, tarried long on the corners. The news came, but not until he had absorbed sufficient damp to give him the chills. Another friend invited him to take a glass of Scotch ale, which was put up in very black bottles. Our friend's thirst was huge, and was only quenched after a number of empty bottles stood before him; a cold in the head was the consequence, which consequence was cured in six hours by using Keyser's Pectoral.

Wait for the Wagon.—The wagon is still in town, and great is the excitement in connection therewith. Likenesses are being taken therein at unprecedented low rates. Now is the time for those who wish their features imperishably transferred to have it done. The prices range from twenty-five cents upwards. Who would begrudge twenty-five cents for a likeness which will be as lasting as the hills? For the benefit of our country friends we would state that this glorious opportunity will be extended to them for some two or three weeks.—Come along.

Gov. Bigler's Great Speech.

A Washington correspondent of the York Gazette, in his letter of the 21st ult., thus refers to the great speech of Gov. Bigler in answer to the "Little Giant," upon the Kansas policy of the Administration:

The great event of the day was the delivery, this morning, of the great speech of Senator Bigler, upon the Kansas policy of the Administration. Long before the hour of twelve, the floor of the Senate, and the galleries, and every available stand-point were densely crowded. The ladies' galleries were thronged with the fairest of the beautiful women, from far and near, of whom Washington is so justly proud—while the floor of the Senate was filled with distinguished men from all parts of our great country.

Among the latter I observed the imposing form of Attorney General Black. Gen. G. W. Bowman, of Bedford, the newly appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, was also present, receiving the congratulations of his friends,—and Hon. W. H. Witte, of Pa., with a host of others. At one o'clock, the Hon. Wm. Bigler took the floor. Gov. Bigler never looked better. Time has but lightly touched his locks—his face is rounded and full, and his firm and resolute manner, his dignity of carriage, and imposing mien, give a majesty to his *presence*. His style is quiet, forcible, and very impressive, and at times, when he yields to the force of his emotions, rising to thrilling bursts of impassioned oratory. His able exposition, and lofty vindication, of the Kansas policy of the Administration, was listened to with quiet and earnest attention for nearly two hours. His telling points were loudly applauded, and a murmur of approbation ran through the Senate. Pennsylvanians, here, have cause, to-day, to feel proud of William Bigler.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE HARPERS.—A very curious piece of literary manœuvering is just now being enacted in this city. Some time since the Messrs. Harper purchased of Mr. Thackeray, for $2000, the advance sheets of his new novel, "The Virginians," to be published in their magazine. The *Tribune*, without leave or license, stole it, upon which the Harpers retorted, when the *Tribune* stated that *they* also had an original copy of the story. The Harpers, however, doubted it, and laid a trap to catch the immaculate organ of all the *isms*. They altered a few unimportant words in the next portion of it published, and waited to see whether the *Tribune* would follow their copy or the original one which they pretended to have. They did not wait in vain, for the next day after the appearance of the story in the magazine, it appeared in the *Tribune verbatim et literatim!* Here was a decided proof of the *Tribune's* dishonesty. But this is not all; this morning the *Tribune* announces the publication of the portion appearing in the February number of Harper, and accuses that periodical of "mutilating" the story, "a fact which," continues the *Tribune*, "its publishers have boldly avowed." This is about the coolest piece of impudence we have ever met with. After stealing the story, and getting caught in the act, it brazenly turns around and charges the Harpers with "mutilating" the story, thus intimating to its readers they can only get "The Virginians" in a correct form in the columns of the *Tribune!* This will do. It beats Uriah Heep all over.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

WILD CAT CURRENCY AT THE WEST.—The following from the Chicago *Tribune* of January 19th, is a sample of the complaints which fill the Western papers:—

"Minnesota is the paradise of the feline tribe. As in Michigan in earlier days, they flourish with a vigor of growth, and length of claw, and sharpness of voice, that are nowhere else attained. The latest litter, as noticed in the St. Paul papers, consists of two kittens, one called the Central Bank, Gray, and the other ycleped the Charcoal Bank of Nowhere. The swindling emissions of both are endorsed by parties in St. Paul, and both are doubtless worthless. The peculiarity of the notes of the Charcoal Bank is that they promise redemption, if presented to the utterer, at his office, 'on the first day of July'—not a day later or earlier. Who doubts that St. Paul and Minnesota are hard up, when such stuff can be used as a substitute for money?

"Iowa is but little better off than her northern neighbor. We publish to day a letter from Davenport, in which the effect of Nebraska money—they have no other in that region—is graphically described; and we have, in the Galena *Advertiser* specimens of the prevailing currency at Dubuque, which we copy, for the delectation of those who never passed through a shinplaster era. Two specimens will sufficiently describe the lot."

WHY WE HAVE NO THUNDER IN THE WINTER. Prof. Espy, in his Meteorological Report, thus explains why we have no thunder in the winter:

If it be asked why we have no thunder in the winter, though the tops of the storm clouds rise even in this season to a region where the air is at least considerably charged with electricity, perhaps the answer may be found in this—that the storm clouds in the winter are of great extent, and of course the tension of the electricity, being extended over a very large surface, is very feeble: and the substance of the cloud being itself framed out of vapor much less dense than that of summer clouds, this tension may not be able to strike from one particle of the cloud to the next adjacent one: no general discharge can take place. Besides, even in the winter, during a very warm spell of weather with a high dew point for the season, we sometimes have a violent thunder storm from a cloud of very limited horizontal extent, as the thunder clouds always are in the summer. Such a cloud is in reality an insulated pillar of hot air, mingled with condensed vapor, having just given out into the air itself its latent caloric, causing the air at the top of this cloud, in many cases, to be 60 degrees warmer at its top than the air on the outside at the same level.

PICKPOCKETS AT HARRISBURG.—During the inauguration of Gov. Packer on Tuesday, Mr. Calhoun, of the House, had his pocket picked of some $225. Mr. Drake, reporter, also had his pocket picked of a large porte-monnaie and some $10. Col. G. T. Hummel lost a pocket book containing $80 and some valuable papers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool 19th inst., arrived at New York, brings one week's later intelligence.

The Europa arrived out on the night of the 3d inst., and the screw steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Portland, reached Liverpool at 3 o'clock, A. M., on the 7th. The North Star also arrived at midnight on the 8th.

The U. S. frigate Powhatan was at Madeira on the 30th of December.

INDIA.

The semi-monthly mail from India arrived at Suez, on the 1st of January, with dates from Calcutta and Bombay.

General Havelock died on the 25th of November, from dysentery brought on by exposure and anxiety.

On the 27th of November an engagement took place near Cawnpore, between General Windham's division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated, with the total loss of the tents of three regiments, three thousand in number, which were burnt by the enemy. The Sixty-fourth regiment is reported to have been nearly cut up in the encounter. The Gwalior mutineers numbered more than 8000 men, completely organized and equipped.

Sir Colin Campbell, hearing of this disaster, quitted Lucknow for Cawnpore. On the 7th of December he came up with the Gwalior mutineers and totally defeated them, capturing sixteen guns, twenty-six carriages, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, &c., and the whole of their baggage. The British loss in the action was insignificant, only one officer being killed.

All the women and children, sick, &c., from Lucknow, had arrived in safety at Allahabad. The official report of the defence of Lucknow is published, and shows that the privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

Troops ships continued to arrive rapidly at Calcutta, and, among others, the celebrated American built clipper "Lightning" had arrived out in a passage of 87 days from the Downs.

Exchange at Calcutta quoted at 2s. 2½d.

AUSTRIA.

Field Marshal Radetsky is dead. The event took place on the 5th of January, its immediate cause being paralysis of the lungs, after an illness of a week. The Marshal was in his ninety-second year.

TURKEY.

Redshid Pacha, Grand Vizier, is dead, after an illness of only three days. His disease was apoplexy.

FRANCE.

Mdlle Rachael, the great tragedienne, died on the 3d of January, at her estate in Cannes. Her last professional performances were those which took place in the United States.

A great increase of confidence in commercial circles in Paris is reported.

The Empress Eugenie was indisposed.

The funds closed on the street 70-10.

The ministerial organ intimated that the Government is not likely to stop the "free labor" movement.

SPECIE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The banks of the city of New Orleans now hold in round figures ten millions of coin against three millions sixty days ago. The declared statement two years since showed a large amount, but the *Picayune* does not think the actual quantity of specie was so great as now.

MARRIED:

On the 21st inst., by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. James Heltzel and Miss Elizabeth Carle, both of Bedford Township.

Bedford Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Flour,	$4 60	Butter,	16 cts.
Wheat, per bu.	85	Eggs, per doz.	10 "
Rye, "	50 cts.		
Buckwheat, per bu.	40 "	Lard "	10 "
Barley, "	50 "	Onions, per bu.	37½ "
Oats, "	25 "	Corn, "	40 "
Potatoes, "	37½		

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

JANUARY 23—Evening.—The business in Breadstuffs is without any material change today, the demand for all kinds being still very small, and prices about stationary. The only sale of Flour reported is 500 bbls fancy extra family at $5.87½ per bbl; common extras and superfine are but inquired for, and small sales at $4.87½a$5 for the former, and $4.75 for the latter. Sales to the home trade are making in a small way, as wanted, within the range of the above quotations, according to brand and quality. Rye Flour is lower, and offered at $3.25, without much selling. Corn Meal is not inquired for, and dull at $3 per bbl. Wheats are less plenty and in good demand at former quotations say 114a115c for good reds, and 125a130c for white, with small sales; a small sale of poor white was made at 118c. Corn is in steady demand, and 9,000a10,000 bus yellow found buyers at 60c, in store, and 62c, afloat, mostly at the former price. Oats continue dull at 34c. Rye is wanted at 70c, with small receipts, and sales at that figure. Bark is scarce, and a sale of 600 hhds 1st quality was made at $28 per ton. The market for Cotton is very quiet, and the stock extremely light; prices, if anything, favor the buyer. Groceries are held with more firmness, with a fair demand for Sugar to note at former quotations. Provisions are quiet and prices about the same, with a very small business doing. In Seeds no change, and all the Cloverseed offering finds quick sale at $5.12½a$5.25 per bus. Whiskey sells moderately at 20c for drudge, 20a20½c for hhds, and 20½a21c for bbls.

A CARD.

I intend to retire from the practice of the Law at Bedford, after February Court. Messrs. BENFORD & MEYERS, who have associated with themselves MR. BAER, of Somerset, will take charge of my unfinished professional business, and no doubt will attend to it in a way entirely satisfactory to my clients. All my business papers will be left in their hands.

I desire all persons indebted to me to call and pay; or at least, settle—and as I am going to the West, will purchase a few Land Warrants, and also undertake the location of Land Warrants on fair terms.

WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 29, 1858.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan 28,'58.]

List of Jurors.—The following is the list of Grand Jurors drawn for the next regular term of Court, which begins on Monday, February 8th, 1858:

Bedford Borough—William Bowles.
Bedford Township—John Sansom.
Broad Top Tp—Asa Davalt, David Fluck.
Cumberland Valley Tp—Henry Miller.
East Providence Tp—David C Foor.
Juniatta Tp—John L Hill, Ab'm S Ritchey.
Liberty Tp—Henry Kensinger.
Londonderry Tp—Jacob Evans, John Evans.
Middle Woodberry Tp—John Keagy, John Stonerook.
Monroe Tp—Levi Evans.
Napier Tp—George Stuckey, Martin Blackburn, jr.
Snake Spring Tp—Henry Hershberger, George Stiffler.
St. Clair Tp—John Feighter, Jacob H. Wright, Esq.
Southampton Tp—Hugh Wilson, Thomas Leasure.
South Woodberry Tp—William P. Scott.
Union Tp—Adam Ickes.

The list of Petit Jurors drawn for February Term is as follows:

Bedford Borough—John Alsip.
Bedford Township—John W Schnebly, Zachariah Koontz, William Sellers.
Colerain—Emanuel Shafer, Reuben Smith, Abraham McClelland, Perry Morgan.
Cumberland Valley—Frederick Sliger, John Houck.
East Providence—John H Barton, William Ritchey, of Michael, Gideon B Martin, Solomon Nycum, Henry Hand, David Eshelman.
Harrison—Alexander Shoemaker, James Mortimore.
Hopewell—Nathan Horton, Alexander Eichelberger.
Liberty—John Long.
Middle Woodberry—George Potter.
Monroe—Daniel Diehl, John Pennell, William O'Neal.
Napier—Peter Mowry, Jr, George S Mullin, William Colvin, James Allison.
South Woodberry—David Sollenberger, David F. Buck.
St. Clair—Jacob Andrews, Thomas McCreary.
Union—John Conrad, Esq., John James, Adolphus Ake.
West Providence—Philip Morgret, Adam Weaverling.

NOTICE.

THE following persons have filed petitions for License in the clerk's office of Bedford County, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Friday the 12th day of February, next.

Frederich Berkhimer,	St Clair Township,	Tavern
Isaac Hay,	Liberty "	"
Philip G. Morgert,	W. Providence tp.	"
Joseph Fisher,	" " "	"
Philip Steckman,	" " "	"
Levi H. Deihl,	Hopewell "	"
Jonathan Horton,	Bedford Borough	"
John J. Luther,	" "	Eating House.

SAML. H. TATE.

Clerk's office, Jan. 22, 1858.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Penn'a., for the quarter ending, December 31st, 1857.

☞Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Allen James, 2	Hoffman Susan, Mrs
Arnold 2 H	Hazlett William
Brown Joseph	Johnson William
Blodget John A	Klumpp Charles
Barmond Peter	Paul Joseph S
Boyd Thomas A	Pophour Sherman
Cook Mary —	Reed James
Cessor John	Reily Jane Miss
Frightbol Henry S	Robinson Samuel
Freeman John	Stouffer Christian
Gingrick Felix	"Alexander Sires"
Shoemaker Henry J or Abram Suter Rachel 2	
Schlighter Jno C	

JOHN A. MOWRY, P M

Jan 15, 1858

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon's Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, James Madara, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20, 1857. HENRY S. KING.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Do you wish to find good employment, and make money with little or no investment, and without interfering with your regular business? If you do, read this advertisement.

C. E. Tobb & Co., of 392 Broome Street, New York, are manufacturing massive gold Pencils for $5 each, (which are cheap at that price,) and they throw in a gift or prize with each Pencil, worth from $2 up to $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $50, $50, $75, $100, $200, and $500. Don't cry out. "Humbug! Lottery!" It's no such thing. The Pencils are sold at their cash value, and all the profits over the first cost are thrown into the gifts, which actually cost the purchaser nothing. The prizes are distributed on a simple plan of drawing, which would take too much room to explain, but which has never failed to give complete satisfaction. We have drawn and sent to purchasers 183 gold watches of various prices 71 purses of gold dollars, 228 gold lockets, $50 gold chains, and a corresponding number of other prizes, within two months.

THERE ARE NO BLANKS,

but every purchaser draws a prize worth $2 certain, and it stands thousands of chances to be a higher figure.

We want a good agent in every neighborhood throughout the country, to solicit purchasers, and any agent, to be successful, must have a pencil and a prize to exhibit. We pay agents $1 cash for each purchaser he obtains, and the first person in any neighborhood who applies for a pencil and gift, will receive the agency for that locality. Should an agent obtain a valuable prize to exhibit with his pencil, he would have little difficulty in obtaining scores of purchasers, and making it a paying business.

A NEW IDEA! READ!! READ!!!

We ask no body to send their money till they know what prize they draw. Any person wishing to try their luck, can first send us their name and address, and we will make their drawing and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, when they can send on and take the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. We give this privilege only once to a purchaser. After the first drawing, every purchaser will be required to send in advance, through the authorized agent. We will send with each drawing the number taken out, with full description of the plan of drawing. Address

C. E. TODD & CO.,
jan 15,'58. 392 Broome Street New York.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

TOOTHACHE.—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.

WM. FOSTER,
WITH
BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Broad Top Coal!
AT THE COOK COLLIERY!!
AT HOPEWELL,
KNOWN AS THE COKE BANK!

THE undersigned would hereby notify the public that he is engaged in the coal & mining business, at the Broad Top coal mines, one half mile from the town of Hopewell. In order to insure speedy sale he will sell it at the mines at 4½ cents per bushel, and delivered at Hopewell, at 6 cents per bushel.—Persons wishing coal will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as the coal is of the first quality and the terms per bushel less than it can be obtained for elsewhere. The subscriber can at all times be found at his office at Hopewell, by persons desirous of purchasing.

Dec 18, '57-3m. RICHARD LANGDON.

Estate of William Lane, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1857, before the Judges of the same Court.

The petition of John Mower and S. L. Russell, administrators *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo* of Wm. Lane, late of said county, deceased, was read and filed, setting forth that in pursuance of an order of this Court, they made sale of all the real estate of said dec'd, so far as they then knew, and the money arising therefrom was applied to the payment of the debts of said dec'd, so far as they were reached, that they have lately been informed that the said Wm Lane, owned a body of unimproved wood-land in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, adjoining lands of Isaac Rosenberry, and others; containing 2000 acres, or thereabouts, that debts to a considerable amount, not less than $3,200 against the estate of said deceased, yet remain unpaid, and praying the Court to make a decree authorizing them to raise, say $3,500 if possible, from the said real estate in Franklin county.—Whereupon, on motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and all parties interested, to be and appear at our next Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, and show cause if any they have why a decree should not be made by the Court pursuant to the prayer of the petitioners.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1857. D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

Dec. 18, 1857.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Jacob Riffle, late of Juniatta township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described real estate, viz: A tract of land, composed of several tracts of patented land, situate in said township, containing about four hundred acres, about three hundred acres cleared and under cultivation, adjoining lands of Frederick Hilligas, Leonard Bittner, Esq., Nicholas Hodle and others, having thereon a stone mansion house, farm house, barn and stables, large stone flouring mill and saw-mill.

Leaving a widow, Catharine Riffle, and issue six children and one grand-child, to wit: John C. Riffle, residing in Cumberland, Md., Mary, intermarried with John Sweeny, residing in Indiana county, Pa., Thomas, residing in Iowa, David, residing in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., Ellen, intermarried with Thomas McCulliff, residing in Somerset co., Pa., Catharine, (a minor) daughter of Catharine, deceased, who was intermarried with Richard Burns, residing in Iowa, and Margaret, intermarried with Alfred Miller, residing in Cumberland Md.

NOTICE is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises on Friday, the 22d day of January, 1858, when and where all the parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } Sheriff.
Dec. 18, 1857. }

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. E. W. ASHCOM.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this has been the first time for years of business that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. All kinds of Hides will be taken in payment of accounts due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS.

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Rushes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

War In India!!

The British Lion battling with the Bengal Tiger!!!

LATEST ARRIVAL AT J. REED'S!

NEW GOODS!!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarrassment, and the universal complaints of "hard times," the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity that he has just returned from the eastern cities with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, VESTINGS, MUSLINS, &c., &c., &c. Also, an elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILKS, MOUSLIN de LAINES, FRENCH MERINOES, VALENCIAS, &c., and a great variety of other GOODS for ladies' and childrens' wear.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

ALSO—An excellent assortment of *BOOTS AND SHOES.*

All kinds of domestic produce taken in exchange for goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks received at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States. JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, '57.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

NEW
Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Julianna st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Bugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description.

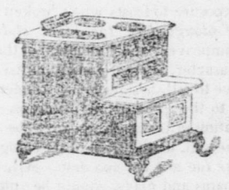
H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,

Oct. 23, 1857,

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all discriptions,
And Builders Hardware in general,
Farmers, Hand and Sleigh Bells,
Skates for all the boys,
Iron and Steel of all Sizes,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Paints and oils,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Sausage Meat cutters, unsurpassed,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Copper, brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Farmers Bags,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass and common Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blmyire and Hartley have their



Department, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work, their assortment of stock embraces probably 20 diferent patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelphia, Baltimore York and Pittsburgh, we ask especial atention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

Berlin Stoves, $10,00 all sound.
Hathaway $10,00 to $15,00

Thankful to all who have patronized us with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to out door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire boards constantly on hand and made to order, Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Oct 16th. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Broad Top Coal,
From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.-3m.

NOTICE IN LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Elizabeth B. Keller, by her next friend Joseph Gregor. vs. Henry M. Keller. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 33, Nov. T. 1857.

Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce, returnable 2d Monday, 8th day of February, 1858. And now to wit, Nov. 16th, 1857, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., Sheriff ordered to publish notice of the above writ and John S. Schell, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take depositions.

By the Court.

In pursuance of the above order of Court, I do hereby notify and require Henry M. Keller, the above named respondent, to appear before the said Court, on the 8th day of February next, to answer said complaint. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

By virtue of the above Commission, I will proceed to take depositions, in the above stated case on Monday the 4th day of January, 10 o'clock, A, M, at the office of John Smith, Esq., in the borough of Schellsburg. JOHN S. SCHELL,

Dec. 18, 1856. Commissioner.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land, part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Farmers' Column.

Scientific Farming.

To some it might appear an endless task to learn to keep their farm in order, and then to practice scientific farming, especially as so many wants are to be supplied, and some of them, like soda and magnesia, so difficult to obtain.—Not at all. Nature, in her economy, takes better care of us than we do of ourselves. Is a wound inflicted on our bodies? Nature sets herself busily at work to heal it. So in farming. The poor, slovenly farmer, not only wounds his frem, but actually skins it. He takes its very life blood, and then requires it to produce. He requires brick, but furnishes no straw. Nature, like a faithful servant, labors to restore its fertility, and will do so if she can have time and rest. After a farm is exhausted of all the fertile ingredients, give it rest, and Nature will restore them. In her great laboratory she will compound the ingredients, and silica, phosphates, sulphates, potash, magnesia, soda and salt will all be restored in their proper proportions. It will take a long time, and the help of a good farmer will greatly expediate it. To aid nature in this work is the business of a good farmer. This can be done by a rotation of crops. Some crops require a large amount of silica, and but little potash. Such crops will exhaust the silica but take little or none of the potash. This soil will then be too poor to produce this crop: but as potatoes require potash, and but little silica, it is in fine order for a crop of potatoes. Put on a few crops of potatoes, and they will exhaust the potash, but take little or no silica. Nature, in the meantime, is restoring the silica, and the crop using none, so that the soil will soon be ready for the first crop again. If the silicates and potash are both exhausted, put on clover, which draws on the lime and sulphates, but takes little of the silica and potash. By thus rotating crops, land may be constantly used and still not be exhausted. With this principle in view, corn should never follow buckwheat as the corn will be diminished at least one-fourth. Clover should follow barley—wheat follow clover—potatoes and other crops, not requiring silica and phosphates, follow wheat, and so on, always having a crop requiring different constituents to follow the preceding.—*Ohio Farmer.*

WINTER PLOUGHING.

There are many periods during winter, when, from the mildness of the weather ploughing may be done. Therefore, if you have any stiff, clayey land, that you desire to put in crops next spring you should seize all such favorable seasons to get it broke up.

By exposure to frosts when broken up, such lands, *if ploughed in the right state* become greatly improved, and lose much of their tenacity of character, are more easily cultivated, less expensive to till, besides being rendered better adapted to the production of crops. But this amelioration in texture can only be expected, when the soil, at the time of its being ploughed *is neither too wet* nor too dry. All, especially strong loams and clays, should be ploughed in the *medium state* between wet and dry, or when they are comparatively *mellow, slightly moist, and least cohesive.*

When clayey soils are perfectly dry, they are so hard and rebellious, as to be unconquerable by the plough; and when decidedly wet, they are so sitcky and elastic, as to be workable by ploughing only into masses of plaster, with innumerable receptacles for water, utterly incapable of subsequent pulverization, and certain to settle into hard clods, on which no farm crop can grow.

The furrows should be made to lap at an angle of a bout 45 deg. so as to expose the greatest surface to the action of the frost. Thus, if you plough 6 inches deep, the furrow should be 8 inches, then the furrow should be 15 inches wide. In the spring when the ground is dry enough to bear the team, without danger of being injured by poaching, it should be rolled and then harrowed with a heavy two or three-horse harrow, until the soil be as thoroughly pulverized, as from its nature it is susceptible. We go in for thorough tilth; for as perfect subdivision of the particles of soil as possible, and deep ploughing, having no fears about a few inches of "poison-till."

TO MAKE YELLOW BUTTER IN WINTER.

Put in the yolk of eggs just before the butter comes, near the termination of the churning. This has been repeatedly tried, and it makes very fine sweet butter. It is kept by many as a secret but its great value requires publicity.

Dr Dadd gives the following directions:

Coloring Winter Butter.—As butter made in winter is generally pale or white, and its richness at the same time, inferior to that which is made during the summer months, the idea of excellence has been associated with the yellow color. Means are therefore employed by those who prepare and sell butter, to impart to it the yellow color, where that is naturally wanting. The substances mostly employed in England and Scotland are the root of the carrot and the flowers of the marigold.—The juice of either of these is expressed and passed through a linen cloth. A small quantity of it, (and the proportion necessary is soon learned by experience) is diluted with a little cream, and this mixture is added to the rest of the cream when it enters the churn. So little of this coloring matter unites with the butter, that it never communicates to it any peculiar taste.

LARGE CROP OF POTATOES.—We perceive in a communication in the Ohio Cultivator, that A. R. Ivins, of Franklin county, in that State, raised, this season, from a measured half acre of land, one hundred and ninety-six bushels of first-rate table potatoes, measured in a sealed half bushel. By the ordinary mode of measuring, the crop, it is believed, would have held out 200 bushels. To this statement his affidavit is affixed. We heard, twenty years ago of 400 bushels having been obtained from one acre of land, in the county of Philadelphia.

HENS.—If the legs of hens become broken they will lay their eggs without shells until the fracture is repaired, all the lime in the circulation being employed for the purpose of re-uniting the bones.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

THE act in relation to duelling, recently passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, provides that any magistrate may issue a warrant to prevent persons going out of the State to fight a duel, and compel them to enter into bond with sureties of the peace, and not go beyond the limits of the State.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART. C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial: and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET "	Pennsylvania.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon.

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal- and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug. 7. 1857.—6m.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

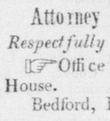
Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and

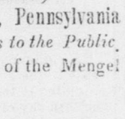
The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER





Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 16 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to Job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

J. M. LINSEY'S GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Which is a purely *vegetable Preparation*, for the purifying of blood, giving vigor to the Liver, stomach and bowels, and expelling from the system all morbid matter, and substituting in its stead a healthful activity through all the functions of life.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED!

In the fall of 1854 a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffering from a malignant attack of Cancrum Oris (Canker of the mouth.) She had previously been prostrated by the attacks of Dysentary, Inflamation of the lungs and Hectic Fever, successively, which resulted in the above named disease in its worst form. Her condition was most deplorable—her mouth and cheek were literally rotten—the attending physician pronounced the case a hopeless one. Everything indicated a speedy and horrible death—the death of rotting out of life! At this critical juncture Mr. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alleviating, possible, the pains of the little sufferer. She was made to use it freely, and in a short time to his most delightful astonishment, there was a very perceptible change for the better. The mouth began to put on a bright and healthy appearance—the foul breath became sweet—the appetite was restored, and the child seemed to partake of a new and fresh life.

Hope was inspired, and the use of the compound was faithfully continued, the result of which, with the blessing of God, was her complete restoration.—She is now perfectly healthy! From this circumstance, Mr. Lindsey was led to prepare with greater care and exactness, what had so astonishingly cured his child, and continued his experimental efforts until he succeeded in bringing to perfection his *Great Remedy for Blood Impurity*—since which time its effects have been almost miraculous. Hundreds upon hundreds, by it, have been snatched from an untimely grave and restored to the sweets of health and the endearment of friends, The young and old have tested it, saving powers and sing aloud its virtues. Say they—"after using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, we felt as if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips and then judge of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the *Greatest Discovery of this or any other age.*

J. M. LINDSEY.

Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

CERTIFICATES!

Pattonsville, Bedford co., Pa., Oct. 14, '57.

MR. J. M. LINDSEY.

Dear Sir:—I was severely afflicted with rheumatism for a whole year—nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed—when hearing of the wonderful effects of your Improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours, truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

A DESPERATE CASE OF TETTER and BARBER'S ITCH, cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by my physicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barber's Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly running with the foul corruption that escaped from the tubercles, by which it was almost completely covered. After being under the care of my physicians for near two months, without the least benefit, I was induced to make a trial of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and the result was that in using one bottle and a half I found a perfect cure, I may also say that I eagerly tried whatever was recommended as a cure.—Such was my wretchedness that I even resorted to the dangerous experiment of pouring pure Creosote on my face and neck, but all to no purpose—the Blood Searcher was the first and only thing that did me any good. As a blood purifier it is unequalled; & I have great reason to be grateful that I ever made a trial of its healing virtues, and I confidently recommend it to any who may suffer from Tetter, or any other disease arising from an impure state of the blood. JOHN DELEHUNT.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 29 1857.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SCROFULA cured by one bottle of Lindsey's Blood Searcher.—This certifies that about one year ago our little son aged four years, was most sorely afflicted with what the physicians pronounced to be a scrofula, and was treated accordingly for nearly a year, but without the slightest benefit. His eyes were running a thin mattery humor almost constantly; which would encrust his eyes beyond the power of opening them until they were washed and cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time broke and commenced a discharge, which was found impossible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very much stained and the clothing of the child perfectly sickening in a single nights time. After having the attentions of a physician for so long a time, and finding the child to be getting worse, we determined to try the effects of Mr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. This was in last March—and before two weeks had passed away the change was manifest, and I am happy to say that in the use of a SINGLE BOTTLE our little boy has been perfectly restored to health. We cannot speak too highly of this invaluable medicine. It should be in every family—none should be without it. As a purifier of blood it is beyond all price!

DANIEL BOLLINGER.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 20, 1857.

Hollidaysburg, Pa. March 19th, 1857.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY,—Dear Sir: I have been using your Improved Blood Searcher since some time last summer, and I deem it to be a matter of duty to bear my testimony to its *invigorating blood restorative virtues.* I have been for a number of years severely troubled *erysipelas and general debility*; but since I put myself under the influence of your Improved Blood Searcher, I find a very decided improvement, Indeed, my acquaintances frequently remark, that I look so "fat and hearty;" and I know of no other cause than the use of your Improved Blood Searcher. Judging from my own experience, I believe that this is one of the most valuable medicines that woman can use, especially those who fare or have entered upon the decline of life (from 40 to 50 years of age). I feel that it would have been above ingratitude on my my part to have withheld this testimony, and in thus consenting to appear as a witness before the public. I have been actuated solely with reference to the voice of conscience and duty. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem proper of this statement. Yours, respectfully,

MARGARET W. O'DONNELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.—*Blair County, ss.* Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Blair county, George Kopp, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, nightsweats, and very subject to take colds; I, at length, became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician done me no good. Sometime last fall, I commenced taking Lindsey's improved blood-searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel, to recommend it to all who suffer from Liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite, and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it.—I consider it an excellent family medicine.

(Signed) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn end subscribed this 15th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me, J. GORLEY, J. P.

NOTE.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

A DESPERATE CASE OF AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA, entirely cured by the use of Lindsey's "Improved Blood-Searcher."

Blair County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, John Moran, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that in the spring of 1856, I was a victim to that worst of diseases—dyspepsia, and that in its worst form. My appetite was completely gone, and when, in order to preserve life, I would force myself to swallow a mouthful of food, the stomach would immediately loath it, and cast it forth with the spittle. I had also been suffering with the ague; each attack lasting about nine months out of the twelve, so that, with the ague and dyspepsia, I was reduced as I thought beyond recovery; I thought I must die, my physician could do me no good. Such was my condition, when Mr. Lindsey supplied me with a bottle of his improved blood-searcher, assuring me it would work a cure. I commenced its use but with little confidence, but, in one week's time—so great was its restorative powers—I found my appetite to return, my, stomach received a new tone, so that I could eat anything without the slightest inconvenience, and before its healing touch the ague fled as from a charm; nor have I been troubled with ague or dyspepsia since. I enjoy a better state of health than I had done for fifteen years before; I am strong and hearty, and I feel confident that, under the blessing of God, I owe all to the invaluable Improved Blood-Searcher. I believe it not to be only a sure remedy for ague, but an infallible *preventive*, and, as such, I would recommend it to all whose business, hat its, or residences, expose them to this dreadful pest of humanity. Dyspepsia cannot stay where the Improved Blood-Searcher is properly used. I feel it my duty to point all who suffer, to this all-healing medicine. (signed.) JOHN MORAN,

Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me. JOHN COX, J. P.

FOR SALE by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford; G B Emrick & Bro., St. Clairsville; B F Horn & Brother, Schellsburg; L N Fyan, West End; Beigle & Evans, Rainsburg; John Bouser, Bowser's Mill; Murray and Bro., Bloody Run; Jacob Beard, Barndollar's Mill; M. Koontz, Willow Grove; Piper and Scott, Pattonsville; John Dasher, Hopewell; Samuel Oster, Noble's Mills; G. D. Trout, Ailum Bank; Simon Hershman, do. Jno. Wisegarver, Woodberry; David Beigle, Water-street; Geo. D. Kaufman, Flitchville. [no.20'57

New Goods,

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Bl'k. and Fancy Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys Hats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware, and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Oct. 16, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.

Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

Gift and Retail Book Store!

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY!

Our plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices—many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt-edged, Muslin, Paper, &c. &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONARY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 4, 57.

NEBRASKA TAKEN!

50,000 RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!

TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonsville, Bedford county, would respectively inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

on the most accommodaing terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12½ cents per pound: and spouting at 11 cents CASH per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57. CHARLES T. BLAKE.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guarantied, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

A PRIME lot of Groceries, just received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. [dec.4,'57.]

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

"MAN, KNOW THYSELF."

An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents, 'Every Family should have a Copy.'

DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED,—containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetries in Penn. College, Philadelpwia.—'DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL.'—The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in ihe United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

JOSEPH LONGSHORE, M. D.

From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Philad.—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the "*Medical Manual.*"—Numerous cases of Diseases of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by *Self-abuse*, or *Excess* of venery. I do not know his superior in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author some thirty years, and deem it no more than justice to him as well as a kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one, in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves.

ALFRED WOODWARD, M. D.

One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States, for 25 cents, or 6 copies for $1. ☞Address COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 197, Philadelphia.

☞Booksellers, Canvassers and Box Agents *supplied on the most liberal terms.* [nov.4,'57-1y.]

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE FAMOUS

DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS

Purchased at a cost of $180,000!

AND POWER'S WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE

GREEK SLAVE!

Re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprize the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the *Cosmopolitan Art Association*, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to a copy of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal* one year, also a Certificate in the award of Premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries. Thus it i seen that for every *three dollars*, the subscriber not only receives a SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING! but, also, the beautiful *TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, ONE YEAR.* Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a certificate *gratis.*

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents* per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.
dec11,'57. 548 Broadway, New-York.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman. 90 Beaver st. New York.

Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sautee, do.; Lefever & Serrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.

Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.

Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

As the season for chapped hands and faces it is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

20 Sacks of G. A. Salt, for sale at SHOEMAKERS Colonade Store.